

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF GEORGIA  
MACON DIVISION**

<b>DAVID KEITH GREEN,</b>	:	
	:	
<b>Plaintiff,</b>	:	
	:	
<b>v.</b>	:	<b>Case No. 5:20-cv-00418-MTT-CHW</b>
	:	
<b>Nurse CHRISTY LANE,</b>	:	<b>Proceedings Under 42 U.S.C. § 1983</b>
	:	<b>Before the U.S. Magistrate Judge</b>
<b>Defendant.</b>	:	
	:	

## ORDER

Before the Court is a motion to dismiss filed by the Defendant.<sup>1</sup> (Doc. 31). The Court is required to advise Plaintiff of the significance of this motion. *See Griffith v. Wainwright*, 772 F.2d 822 (11th Cir. 1985) (per curiam). In an effort to afford Plaintiff, who is proceeding *pro se*, adequate notice and time to respond to Defendant's motion, the following notice is given.

When considering a motion to dismiss, the Court must accept as true all facts set forth in a plaintiff's complaint. *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 556 (2007); *Wilchombe v. TeeVee Toons, Inc.*, 555 F.3d 949, 959 (11th Cir. 2009). "To survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to 'state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.'" *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 570). The complaint must include sufficient factual allegations "to raise a right to relief above the speculative level." *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555. "[A] formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do." *Id.* Although the complaint must contain factual allegations that "raise a reasonable expectation that discovery will reveal evidence of" the plaintiff's claims, *id.* at 556, "Rule 12(b)(6)

<sup>1</sup> The Defendant also moves for a stay of discovery pending the resolution of her motion to dismiss. (Doc. 31, p. 10). That motion is **GRANTED**. Discovery is hereby **STAYED**, except as to the limited issue of failure to exhaust administrative remedies, until the pending motion to dismiss is resolved or until further Order of the Court.

does not permit dismissal of a well-pleaded complaint simply because ‘it strikes a savvy judge that actual proof of those facts is improbable.’” *Watts v. Fla. Int’l Univ.*, 495 F.3d 1289, 1295 (11th Cir. 2007) (quoting *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 556).

### **1. Responding to an Alleged Failure to Exhaust**

Normally, when considering a motion to dismiss, the Court limits its consideration to the pleadings and exhibits attached thereto, as well as the parties’ briefs. If, however, the Defendant has alleged Plaintiff’s claims should be dismissed for failure to exhaust administrative remedies, “[t]he judge properly may consider facts outside of the pleadings to resolve a factual dispute as to exhaustion where doing so does not decide the merits, and the parties have a sufficient opportunity to develop the record.” *Trias v. Fla. Dep’t of Corr.*, 587 F. App’x 531, 535 (11th Cir. 2014) (citing *Bryant v. Rich*, 530 F.3d 1368, 1376 (11th Cir. 2008)). If Plaintiff is responding to a motion to dismiss for failure to exhaust, this is his opportunity to develop the record. *Id.* Plaintiff may provide the Court with affidavits and/or other documents showing that he has, in fact, exhausted available administrative remedies.

### **2. Briefs**

Under the procedures and policies of this Court, motions to dismiss are normally decided on briefs. Plaintiff may submit his argument to this Court by filing a brief in opposition to the Defendant’s motion to dismiss. Unless the Court has granted prior permission, any brief should not exceed 20 pages. M. D. Ga. Civ. R. 7.4.

**FAILURE OF PLAINTIFF TO RESPOND TO AND REBUT THE LEGAL ARGUMENTS SET FORTH IN THE DEFENDANT’S BRIEF MAY RESULT IN THESE STATEMENTS BEING ACCEPTED AS UNCONTESTED AND CORRECT.** The Court could grant judgment to the Defendant and there would be no trial or further proceedings. Accordingly, Plaintiff is **NOTIFIED** of his right to amend his complaint, submit a response brief,

and, if responding to a motion to dismiss for failure to exhaust administrative remedies, to submit any affidavits and/or documents showing he has exhausted. As explained above, if Plaintiff fails to amend his complaint and the applicable statute of limitations has expired since he filed the original complaint, the Plaintiff may be barred from re-filing following dismissal. If Plaintiff fails to file a brief in opposition to the motion to dismiss, a final judgment may be rendered against him if otherwise appropriate under law. Any amendment, response brief, affidavits and/or other documents must be filed **WITHIN 21 DAYS** of receipt of this Order. Fed. R. Civ. P. 15(a)(1)(B); M. D. Ga. Civ. R. 7.2. Thereafter, the Court will consider the Defendant's motion to dismiss and any opposition to the same filed by Plaintiff, and issue its ruling.

**SO ORDERED**, this 7th day of October, 2021.

s/ Charles H. Weigle  
Charles H. Weigle  
United States Magistrate Judge